Andhra Pradesh

(i) An application dated 10.9.91 from Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of Sugar (1.2 Lakh Tonnes), Newsprint (1 Lakh Tonnes) and Printing/Writing Paper (1 Lakh Tonnes) in District East Godavari at total estimated cost of Rs. 750 crores.

Nagaland

(i) An application dated 26.2.92 from M/s Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Limited for grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of 20,000 tonnes of Newsprint within the overall licensed capacity of 33,000 tonnes of Pulp & Paper at its existing mill.

[*Translation*]

Industrially Backward Districts in Bihar

*117. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrially backward districts in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for industrial development of these districts and the type of industries to which priority is being given by the Union Government; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The names of centrally declared backward districts in Bihar are;- Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharasa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr Khagaria and Madhepur.

(b) and (c). For promoting industrialisation of backward areas, Government have announced a Growth Centre Scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan. The growth centres would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunications and banking. Under this scheme, Bihar has been allotted six growth centres, five of which have been selected and announced. Four out of the five are in the backward districts of Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Purnea.

Government have not identified any priority industries for the backward areas. In the case of industries subject of compulsory licensing, backward areas are given consideration while granting letters of intent.

[*English*]

Crisis in Single Super Phosphate Industry

*118. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious problems being faced by the fertilizer units producing single super phosphate all over the country;

(b) the total number of SSP units in the country and the number out of these closed recently, together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A number of representations have been received by the Government from the Single Superphosphate (SSP) units about their problems of liquidity and viability.

(b) There are about 80 operating SSP units in the country. Out of them, as per the information available in the Department, 24 units have suspended SSP production. However, some of these units continue to produce Sulphuric Acid. The Units have indicated the following as the main reasons for stoppage of SSP production : severe liquidity problem caused by inadequate/delayed payment of subsidy, imposition of ceiling on subsidy and delay in compensating them for steep escalation in the cost of various inputs.

(d) In the representations, it has been urged that the SSP units are facing hardships on account of ceiling imposed on subsidy, delays in payment, etc. The ceiling on subsidy has since been revised upwards taking into account escalations in the cost of imported inputs. Further, every effort is being made to expedite payment based on relevant data.

Consumer Councils for Coal Sector

*119. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether one national level and five regional level Consumer Councils for Coal Sector have been formed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the way in which these are likely to be helpful to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Consumer Councils at the Level of coal companies and at national level have been visualised as an integral part of grievance redressal process for coal consumers. Complaints received from consumers in a coal company, will be monitored by a Regional Coal Consumer Council. For this purpose one council may be set up for each coal company. In case the complainant does not receive a reply within a month or the complainant is not satisfied with the reply, he may prefer a complaint to the National Coal consumer Council proposed to be set up by Coal India Limited. Apart from monitoring complaints the councils may also deliberate on coal requirements, supply of coal, quality of coal, commercial matters etc. Since these councils are to be set up and operationalised by the coal companies, they have been since advised to take necessary action in this regard.

Upliftment of Rural Women folk

*120. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific programmes have been chalked out to improve the condition of the poor rural families headed by women as identified in the National Perspective Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan together with the details of the programmes chalked out therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Poor rural families headed by women are eligible for assistance under the on going programmes like Integrated Rural Develop-